plasminogen, to produce plasma protein fragments having an inhibitory activity to metastasis and growth of cancer; the plasma protein fragments having an inhibitory activity to metastasis and growth of cancer which is prepared via the degradation with the above enzyme; a process for preparing the protein fragments which comprises degrading plasma proteins with the above enzyme; and a medicament for treating and preventing metastasis and growth of cancer which comprises as a major ingredient the above enzyme or the plasma protein fragments. --

A1

IN THE SPECIFICATION:

Please replace the paragraph beginning on page 9, line 15 with the following amended paragraph:

--Purification with various chromatographs revealed that this enzyme had a molecular weight of about 45 kDa. It was also found that an N-terminal amino acid sequence of this enzyme was initiated with LVRIPLHKFT (SEQ ID NO:1) which had a high homology to human Cathepsin D Precursor. Investigation with inhibitors revealed that this enzyme was classified into an aspartic enzyme. The present inventors designated this enzyme as "PACE4" (Plasminogen Angiostatin Converting Enzyme of pH 4) in connection with its exertion of the activity at a lower pH.--

A2

Please replace the paragraph beginning on page 11, line 5 with the following amended paragraph:

A3

--Fig. 7 shows cleavage patterns with passage of time when plasminogen (SEQ ID NO:2) (Glu-1) is cleaved with PACE4.--

Please replace the paragraph beginning on page 22, line 24 with the following amended paragraph:

A4

-- Identification of the Enzyme of the Present Invention

After the purified enzyme sample was electrophoresed on SDS-PAGE, it was transferred to GVDF membrane by blotting. The blotted membrane was dyed with Amido Black, bands corresponding to 45 kDa were excised and the N-terminal amino acid sequence was read with an amino acid sequence analyzer. As a result, the band corresponding to 45 kDa had a sequence LVRIPLHKFT (SEQ ID NO:1). The determined amino acid sequence was compared with the existing amino acid data bank and was found to have homology with a precursor of human cathepsin D. When the enzyme purified by immunoblot was reacted with an anti-human cathepsin D antibody, said enzyme responded to this antibody. Thus, it is estimated that the enzyme of the present invention has a high homology with human cathepsin D.--